

MISS POLLARD'S CASE

Against Congressman Breckinridge Keeps Up in Interest.

JUDGE LECTURES THE LAWYERS

And Warns Them Against Carrying Concealed Weapons.

KENTUCKY METHODS NOT ALLOWED

In His Court—A Deposition Which Doesn't Throw Much Light on the Case—The Third Day of the Famous Breach of Promise Case Produces No Such Sensations as Those Which Marked the Second Day—The Mystery of the Volumes of Irving's Works Solved—A Sister of Charity on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Such a gathering of lawyers as this morning filled the court where the Breckinridge-Pollard case is on trial has seldom been seen in Washington. Members of the local bar crowded the place to see what sentence Judge Bradley would mete out to the visiting Kentuckians who had made a pugilistic assault upon Miss Pollard's attorneys the night before. Impressive silence followed the roll call of jurors, the judge seeming to wait for explanations from the lawyers. Then he said:

"I notice the papers have laid out a course of procedure for me to follow regarding an occurrence just outside the court room after the court had adjourned yesterday evening, which the court did not see and which the parties concerned in it probably regret as much as the court does. It is not a matter of which the court can take judicial notice. As it was past the hour for adjournment when the plaintiff's counsel had finished speaking last night, and as I noticed some evidences of excitement on the part of the defendant's counsel, I thought it best to adjourn the court, thinking that after a night of thought over the connection in which certain words had been used the counsel might look upon them differently. Had the trouble referred to taken place in court it would have been the duty of the court to take judicial notice of it and he would have done so promptly."

Then after a brief pause Judge Bradley proceeded: "There is another matter about which I deem it my duty to speak. The court has received information that some of the gentlemen representing the defendant have come into the court room armed. There is a law for the punishment of the offense of carrying concealed weapons, not as stringent as I wish it was. This is a law-abiding community; the courts are adequate to protect citizens, and as such conduct is uncalled for it is most reprehensible. If the court has information adequate he shall see that prosecution is begun in the police court of the district."

ALL DENY IT.

Here Mr. Butterworth rose, stating that he had never carried a weapon and thought the counsel should be given an opportunity to enter disclaimers, as he would regret the occurrence of such a breach of order as that in the court. Mr. Shelby, Colonel Breckinridge's partner, said he had never carried a weapon in his life. Mr. McKenney followed with a similar statement. Mr. Stoll declared that he had never entered the presence of a court armed, and then Mr. Thompson remarked, "As I am the only one left I will enter a disclaimer also."

Mr. Carlisle rose to say that he wished it understood that the information had not come from any of the plaintiff's counsel, to which Judge Bradley assented, remarking that it had been made to him by reputable parties.

The belligerent episode having thus been closed, Attorney Steele, for the defense, asked to be permitted to make an argument in support of his motion to suppress the depositions taken the day before the trial, when Judge Bradley interposed: "I hardly think it is necessary, as the court is about to decide in your favor." The judge excluded the depositions on the ground that they did not conform to the law; that they must either be written by the deponent or by the notary before whom they were taken, as they were written afterward by the typewriter. An exception to the ruling was taken by the plaintiff.

Another deposition, that of Mrs. Mary Logan, taken before Notary Lowry Jackson, in Cincinnati, was offered by the plaintiff and objected to by the defendant. In the argument following it developed that this testimony was concerning the birth of Miss Pollard's first child. Attorney Carlisle admitted that the identification of Miss Pollard by the witness was not complete, but complained of the manner and length of the cross-examination of Mrs. Logan, who had herself protested against it as persecution.

THE DEPOSITION ADMITTED.

Judge Bradley decided that, since more than a day had been consumed in the cross-examination of Mrs. Logan, the rights of the defendant had been preserved, and admitted the deposition, the defense noting an exception.

Mrs. Mary Logan is a Cincinnati physician, as appeared from the deposition read by Mr. Carlisle. She had in 1931 treated a young girl about to be confined, who gave the name of Monica Burgoyne, saying that her friends called her "Mona," and the witness said that Miss Pollard, who was then in the notary's office, bore some resemblance to her, although she had doubtless changed. It was the young woman's first child, and she had represented that her husband had died, or there were family reasons for keeping the birth a secret.

The reading of this deposition occupied two hours, and proved so prosy that by the time it was concluded there were but few spectators in the court room.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

In the deposition it appeared that at the suggestion of Dr. Logan, Miss Pollard had gone for confinement to the Catholic Sisters in the Reading Road,

remember, if Miss Pollard was the person; the doctor could not identify her certainly, saying "she has changed greatly if it is her. The lady's figure is thinner, her hair is different and she has changed in many ways. I am positive that the young woman were spectacles. [Miss Pollard is thin and does not wear spectacles.]

three or four miles from Cincinnati. The physician had made two or three calls, although the young woman was under the charge of the physicians of the institution. Four or five months afterwards, "Mrs. Burgoyne" had been taken to the house of Drs. Perry and Buchanan, where she passed under another name which the witness could not recall.

The cross-examination was read by Mr. Butterworth. The witness was certain that the young woman had not passed under the name of Louise Wilson.

During the morning there were no ladies in court, not even Miss Pollard and her two friends appearing. Her attorneys have not yet decided whether the plaintiff will be placed on the stand to testify, as she is in such a nervous state they fear she would not be able to stand the ordeal.

A CATHOLIC SISTER TESTIFIES.

The people who had deserted the court began to pour back at half-past two, when the plaintiff's counsel varied the monotony by calling a witness. The door between the jury box and the judge opened to admit two sisters of some Catholic society attired in the black bonnets and gowns of their order. One of them seated herself beside Mr. Carlisle, while the other took the chair in the witness box, looking very pale and troubled at her unusual position.

Sister Cecilia, of the order of Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, was the name given.

She said that in 1834 she had been sister-in-charge of the convent at Norwood, Ohio, ten miles from Cincinnati by rail and five miles by road.

"Do you recall that in 1835 there was a person there by the name of Burgoyne?" asked Mr. Carlisle.

"I do not."

"Have you examined the records of the institution lately?"

"I have."

Objection to the question of the result of the examination was made.

"Do you remember a female patient who was visited by a female doctor from Cincinnati?"

"There was one who was visited twice by Dr. Mary Street."

The four volumes of Irving which had figured mysteriously in the case were placed before the sister and she said:

"I was presented a set of books like those by a lady who had been a patient in our asylum not long before I left the asylum in August, 1835, but I cannot say whether these are the identical ones. I placed them in the bookcase of the asylum and left them there."

"Are these the books?" Mr. Carlisle asked.

"I cannot say positively that these are the same books, but they look like them."

"What is your best opinion on the question?"

"That they are the same."

"Do you remember that it was brought to your attention that one of your patients was corresponding with some one through the Cincinnati Enquirer?"

"She told me so. I thought I persuaded her to desist. I tried to."

ADJOURNED AT A CRITICAL POINT.

"Do you know Miss Madeline Pollard?"

"I have met her in Washington."

"Would you know her if you should see her?"

"I would now."

"Did you receive a letter from her?"

"One. It came to me in Pueblo."

"Did she describe in conversation and by letter the institution and incidents connected with it in 1835, which would lead you to identify her?"

"One moment," interposed Attorney Butterworth, objecting to recent description of the convent as immaterial.

Judge Wilson replied to the objection that after nine years had elapsed it was necessary to depend somewhat on corroborating circumstances for identification.

Colonel Shelby counter-argued that the results of the conversations and letter after the institution of the suit, and when, without making any charges in this instance, it would be easy to fabricate testimony, were manifestly improper.

The hour for adjournment had arrived and as Mr. Butterworth asked time to consult authorities, the court adjourned, leaving the testimony at the crucial question.

THE MARY BROWN FOUND.

The Lost Schooner a Complete Wreck and Her Crew Drowned.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—The fate of the schooner Mary Brown, for which the United States government sent the steamer Wolcott to search, has at last been determined. A party of Indians reached Claxton, on the Skeen river, a week ago from Gikatala, and reported the schooner on the rocks of Bank's Island with a hole in her bow, masts gone, boats smashed. On the deck they found three rifles, three watches, some money and a small pennant with the name "Brown" on it. Captain Brown and James O'Brien, of the Lynde & Hough Commercial Company, and nine other white passengers were unquestionably drowned.

The Mahoning Puddling Scale.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 13.—The wage conference committee of the Amalgamated Association will be called together in special session within the next two weeks for the purpose of arranging the details preparatory to a meeting with the manufacturers of the Mahoning Valley.

The present scale rate for puddling in the Mahoning Valley is \$4.75 and the manufacturers want it reduced to \$3.75. In all probability a \$4 rate will be agreed upon until the convention acts.

The Russo-German Treaty.

Berlin, March 13.—During the debate on the Russo-German treaty today Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, warned the members of the dangers of continuing the tariff war. Eventually the amendment fixing a duty of 5 marks on rye instead of 3½ was rejected by a vote of 205 to 151. After some further discussion the treaty passed its second reading.

Nobody can be troubled with constipation or piles if they take Simmons Liver Regulator.

NOTICE TO QUIT

Served on the House of Lords by the House of Commons.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S AMENDMENT

To the Reply to the Queen's Speech Adopted Amid Cheers.

THE GOVERNMENT OPPOSED IT,

But the Irish Parties and Radicals Had a Slight Majority—The Opening Gun Fired in the Movement to Abolish the House of Lords—The Debate that Preceded the Vote—Mr. Morley's Speech Received With Cheers—A Crisis Reached in the British Cabinet.

LONDON, March 13.—In the house of commons to-day the chief secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. John Morley, said that the references of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the conservative leader in the house, to the evicted tenants, savored of vindictiveness, and reminded the house that the Liberal Unionists speakers had declared in favor of the reinstatement of the evicted tenants upon reasonable terms.

Mr. Morley then referred to Lord Rosebery's much commented upon speech of yesterday evening in the house of lords, saying that Lord Rosebery, in stating that before home rule was conceded to Ireland the English majority must be convinced of its necessity, meant to say that the home rule bill would meet the same fate as before unless the peers are convinced that the feeling of the English people favored it. [Cheers.]

Mr. Morley said the government was not blind to the fact that the majority of English commoners were opposed to home rule; but it was an impossible proposition to distinguish between the English and the imperial majority.

Mr. Morley continued: "It is impossible to trace a hard and fast line regarding the date when home rule will be introduced. We frankly admit that in the case of a bill, of such constitutional magnitude we are bound to prosecute it with a dispatch which the circumstances allow, having regard for the time of the session. It is premature to expect the government to give a cut and dried statement as to whether the home rule bill will be reintroduced, amended or not amended, or whether a dissolution will first be brought about without another home rule bill being passed. The government, however, is composed of men of honor which will never flinch from cease to adhere to the home rule policy which Mr. Gladstone pressed upon us." [Cheers.]

Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, said that he sympathized with a most humiliating position in explaining Lord Rosebery's utterances and added that he must express dissatisfaction at the recent declarations of the ministers. His friends recognized that a general election was necessary before the home rule bill could be passed and were afraid that a dissolution would indefinitely postpone it, and that home rule would be quietly shelved.

The leadership of the home rule policy, according to Mr. Redmond, had passed from Mr. Gladstone to men in whom they (the Parnellites) had no strong faith and whose declarations were halting and ambiguous. Continuing, Mr. Redmond said that it was clear from Lord Rosebery's statement and from Sir William Vernon Harcourt's statement that the home rule bill would not be reintroduced in this parliament, and that a dissolution would not occur until the whole New Castle programme had been sent to the house of lords.

Mr. Henry Labouchere proposed an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, the abolition of the house of lords.

After some discussion, and considerable excitement, the amendment was put to a vote and was passed, 147 to 145, in spite of the opposition of the government.

When the figures were announced they caused an outburst of prolonged cheering, which was renewed when the deputy speaker read the address in reply to the queen's speech, with Mr. Labouchere's amendment attached to it.

The division on Mr. Labouchere's amendment to abolish the house of lords occurred earlier than was expected and many of the Conservatives were absent at dinner.

The majority was composed of seventy-three McCarthyites and Parnellites, the remainder being Radicals.

When the division paper was handed Mr. Labouchere a tremendous cheer broke from the Irish and Radical benches and the members standing below the gangway. Mr. Tanner was excitedly cheering and waving his handkerchief, while the government tellers looked pale, especially Chief Whip Ellis. All the ministers looked downcast, while Mr. Balfour smiled ironically.

A manifesto issued by the National Reform Union to-night says it is useless to hope that popular reform can be achieved even by a Liberal government unless the powers and privileges of the house of lords, "which enables a selfish and irresponsible clique to frustrate and vitiate such measures," be curtailed or abolished.

The National Reform Union, therefore, calls for determined efforts to establish the self-government of the British people upon a truly democratic basis and by the abolition of the house of lords.

The result of the division on Mr. Labouchere's amendment partook of the nature of a surprise, not only to the government, but to many of the Radicals who had voted in favor of the amendment. Several of the latter avowed this evening that their object in supporting the amendment was merely to give a good division to the house of commons.

It is expected that the cabinet will meet to-morrow to discuss the matter. The prospect of the resignation of the cabinet was a general topic this evening.

Western Union Dividend.

New York, March 13.—The Western Union executive committee has recommended the regular dividend of 1½ per cent.

UNCONDITIONAL

Surrender of Da Gama Almost Without Firing a Shot—Whereabouts of De Mello Unknown—The Rebel Forces at Rio Give Up and the Brazilian President the Hero of the Hour.

RIO JANEIRO, March 13.—The war is practically over and the cause of the insurgents is lost. The rebel forces have surrendered unconditionally, almost without firing a shot. The officers of the insurgent fleet have taken refuge on board French and Portuguese war ships.

The greatest excitement prevails in the city. The streets are crowded and everywhere can be heard the cry of "Vivo Peixoto." For the last two days the streets have been packed with people, and all the available trucks and hand carts have been busy carrying household goods and personal effects out of the city. The tram cars have been jammed until this noon, when it was learned that the struggle was over. This was most joyful news to the people, who fully expected that a battle was at hand. The insurgent war ship Aquidaban is not in this harbor. Admiral De Mello was false to the emperor and to the president. He now proves false to Admiral Da Gama. Where he and his vessel are now is not known.

According to dispatches received here from the Portuguese commander at Rio, Admiral Da Gama has not sought refuge on board a Portuguese war vessel, although the rebel admiral has asked permission to take refuge on board one, and has sought the good offices of Portugal in making terms for the surrender of his forces. Admiral Da Gama remains on board his own vessel according to the latest advices received here.

To-day at 12 o'clock precisely the bar fortress opened fire upon Fort Villegig-non.

The bombardment was continued until 3 o'clock, when it ceased.

At 4 o'clock the government fleet appeared off the harbor, the torpedo boat, Aurora, leading. Shortly after the surrender was made.

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

The Refusal of the Brazilian President to Accept Da Gama's Terms of Surrender.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The following telegram has just been received by the state department:

Rio, March 13, 1894.

Graham, Secretary of State:

The loyal forces commended firing at noon to-day. Their fire was not returned by the insurgents. The terms of Da Gama have been refused by the government, who will open fire upon him from the city batteries this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The city is nearly abandoned and deserted.

(Signed) Thompson, Minister.

The receipt of this despatch gave rise to great uneasiness to the department officials, which was undoubtedly shared by the President to whom it was communicated.

Last night there was every reason to believe that a peaceful outcome had been reached in the disastrous warfare that has been waged at Rio, and no one doubted that President Peixoto would concede the apparently reasonable and honorable terms of capitulation asked by Da Gama. Undoubtedly the moral sympathy of the United States has been a valuable and considerable aid to the Brazilian government ever since 1892, when the first symptoms of the rebellion were manifested in the southern provinces, but if Peixoto is determined to maintain his present unrelenting and vindictive attitude, for such it is freely denominated by the naval and diplomatic officers here, that measure of support is certain to be withdrawn from it.

WILL NOT PAY NUNS

As Teachers If They Appear in Their Religious Garb.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 13.—At the meeting of the central board of education to-night a resolution was adopted by a vote of 29 to 2 refusing to pay any teacher appearing in the public schools in the garb of any religious order. A request was then made that the central board appoint five teachers for the Riverside school, and the matter was referred to a committee, to report at the next meeting.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Will Hereafter Only Meet Once in Two Years—The Biennial Bill Passed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 13.—The legislature to-day decided in favor of biennial sessions. The Avery resolution providing for a sine die adjournment was adopted in the senate and immediately ratified in the house. The date for adjournment is not fixed.

Again on Trial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13.—Walter H. Shaw, ex-deputy collector, is once more on trial for violating the civil service laws. The case came up to-day in the United States court, and the hearing of testimony was begun.

Only two witnesses were examined to-day, and their testimony was damaging to Shaw.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Ex-Senator Ingalls says he will take a hand in the Kansas campaign this year. The Rockland, Maine, Sun has signed a ninety-year contract with the Associated Press.

Riotous silk dyers at Patterson, N. J., raided several mills and forced the workmen to quit work.

Authorities of the Fort Dodge, Kans., soldiers home are charged with serving diseased beef to the inmates.

Merchants of England urge the necessity of the reassembling of the international monetary conference on the silver question.

France has made a formal demand on the World's Fair authorities for \$70,000 on behalf of French exhibitors whose goods were damaged by fire in the manufacturers building.

M. R. Page, formerly president of the Merchants National Bank, of Fort Worth, Texas, shot and killed A. B. Smith, formerly cashier of the same bank, the result of an old feud.

The house pension committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill doing away with the requirement of an honorable discharge as a preliminary to pension, owing to the fact that in many cases death occurred outside of military duties and widows are thus cut off.

AN EARNEST PROTEST

By the Cigar Manufacturers and Their Employees

AT A LARGE MEETING LAST NIGHT

In the Beethoven Hall—A Letter from Senator Camden Read—A Committee of Pittsburgh Manufacturers Present to Urge Co-operation. A Committee Named to go to Washington.

Last night, at the invitation of Garfield assembly, K. of L., composed of cigar and stogie makers, a meeting of the cigar and stogie manufacturers and their employees was held in the Beethoven hall, and it was very largely attended by the workmen, but not so largely by the manufacturers, which was regretted by those who were present.

Master Workman William Mann, of the Assembly, occupied the chair, and Secretary William Winder was at his post.

A letter was read from Mr. Augustus Pollack, transmitting one which he had sent to Washington, protesting against any increase in the internal revenue tax, and also one which Mr. Henry Seamon had received from U. S. Senator Camden. The letter was as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1894. H. Seamon & Son.

MY DEAR SIRS:—I had interviews to-day with finance committee explaining the hardship to the manufacturers of West Virginia cheap cigars, known as stogies, and presented the letter received. They promised me to give the matter consideration, and see how the bill could be modified to care for this particular interest, and asked me to aid them by suggestions, which I will do to-morrow. Since that time I have received the package of cigars, which I will present to the committee to-morrow morning, and I trust may induce it to make changes to suit your views. The committee made this suggestion, however, that is a little hard to meet, viz: that if all cigars are taxed at \$5 per thousand it will enable you to increase the price of your cigars in proportion, and will not lessen your sales. The answer that suggests itself, to my mind, is that the additional tax added to 10-cent cigars is out of proportion to the same tax on a one-cent cigar. I would be glad to have your views on this point: Will it really interfere with your sales by adding to the price the increased tax? Yours truly, J. N. CAMDEN.

A motion was then made and carried that a committee of two manufacturers and two workmen be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of three from the Tobacco Board of Trade of Pittsburgh in drawing up an expression of the views of the meeting. As members of this committee Messrs. Joseph Yahn and A. J. Seamon were named on behalf of the manufacturers, and Messrs. Riley and Hildebrand from the assembly.

The members of the Pittsburgh committee were Messrs. W. D. Sharpe, C. M. Logan and J. M. Jenkinson. A recess was taken while this committee was out, and upon its return Mr. Seamon submitted the following as its report:

WHEREAS, Such changes have been made by the senate sub-committee in the internal revenue tax of the Wilson bill by the increasing of the tax upon home products and the reduction of the tariff upon foreign products as to cause grave apprehension for the interests and existence of the great and important cigar industry of the country, and especially of this and adjoining states; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as manufacturers and employees of one of the most important industries of these states, protest against the passage of the internal revenue tax on cigars as submitted to the finance committee by the sub-committee.

Resolved, That a committee of two be selected by the chairman from the membership of Garfield Assembly to accompany a like committee of manufacturers to Washington to act in conjunction with like committees of other states and represent our interests before senators and congressmen.

A. J. SEAMON, Secretary of the Committee.

After remarks endorsing the resolutions by Capt. Henry Seamon, W. M. Marsh and Hugo L. Loos, the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mann appointed as the assembly's members of the committee Messrs. Roman Dobler and W. H. H. Riley. Mr. Dobler said he had already written to senators and to Representative Wilson, and he endorsed the action and would do what he could to make it effective.

The Pittsburgh committee said it was desirable that both committees should be in Washington together. They expected to be there next Tuesday. They also expected co-operation from Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Richmond and other cities.

The hope was expressed that the manufacturers of other towns in West Virginia would also take action, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with them and send them copies of this morning's papers containing copies of the resolutions.

The manufacturers will meet at 2:30 to-day in the G. A. R. hall, on Main street, to name their members of the committee to go to Washington, and it is important that all manufacturers be present.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

In connection with this meeting the following telegram from Washington, received last night, is pertinent:

Cigar manufacturers assembled in national convention here to-day for the purpose of forming a permanent organization and also to protest against the increase of the internal revenue tax on cigars from \$3 to \$5 per thousand as proposed in the senate tariff bill. M. Krohn, of Cincinnati, presided.

It was argued by the speakers at the meeting that the contemplated increase in the cigar tax would result either in increasing the cost of cigars to the consumers or radical decrease in wages of the 500,000 employees in the country. The committee on permanent organization submitted a favorable report which was unanimously adopted.

The organization will be known as "The National Association of Cigar Manufacturers."

Permanent officers for the convention were M. Krohn, chairman; A. Lichten, Philadelphia; Ed. Hayman, New York; John Chlinger, Lancaster, Pa.; E. Freeman, Baltimore; J. Hornsheim, New Orleans; John Brunt, Detroit and Wm. Root, Birmingham, vice president; R. Lindheim, treasurer; Morris S. Wise, New York, secretary.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Appropriation Bills—The Carnegie Affair Comes Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The house to-day began the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government, and fair progress was made. An amendment providing \$90,000 for repairing the postoffice at New York was fought by the appropriation committee.

The only other amendment of importance was one made by Mr. Morse to cut off the appropriation for counsel fees (\$184,000) for the inter-state commerce commission. This led to a spirited debate, in which Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, rather broadly intimated that this appropriation had been placed under the direction of the commission instead of the department of justice as heretofore, because of the criticism against Attorney General Olney from certain quarters that he was in sympathy with corporations.

The Morse amendment precipitated a rather bitter attack from Mr. Wise, of Virginia, who had read an anonymous letter charging Mr. Morse with opposing the law from purely selfish reasons in the interest of the stove polish concern of which he was proprietor. When the sense of the house was tested upon the Morse proposition it was overwhelmingly defeated.

Just before adjournment Mr. Cummings presented as a privileged report from the naval affairs committee, his resolution calling for information from the secretary of the navy regarding the contracts by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., which had gone to that committee in the early part of the session on Mr. Stone's objection.

The letter explained that he had no personal knowledge regarding the matter dealt with by the resolution, but he objected, in the absence of Mr. Dalzell, until he could communicate with Pittsburgh. This he had done by telegraph, and had learned that there was no objection to the passage of the resolution on the part of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. He had seen many statements in the newspapers reflecting upon that company in connection with these contracts, and while he knew nothing personally about the matter, from acquaintance with Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Phipps, he felt sure that a full investigation would exonerate them from the charges that they had made any attempt to defraud the government. If defective plates had been delivered it was without their knowledge. The resolution was agreed to and the house then at 5:10 adjourned.

Daily Day in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The proceedings in the senate to-day were of an extremely uninteresting character. Without the intervention of any morning business, except the presentation of a few petitions and the introduction of some unimportant bills, the senate took up the discussion of the seigniorage bill. Senators Stewart and Lindsay spoke in favor of, and Mr. Dolph spoke in opposition to it, holding that its passage would destroy the existing equality between gold and silver, and the two new senators, Mr. Mc Laurin, of Mississippi, and Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, received their committee appointments.

His Next Move.

REXTON, N. J., March 13.—Governor Werts has refused to issue a commission to George B. Swain, elected state treasurer by the Republican legislature. Mr. Swain's next move will be to demand possession of the office from State Treasurer Gray.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, partly cloudy; probably cooler northwest wind.
For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; cooler in southern portion; northwest winds.
For Ohio, partly cloudy; cooler; northwest winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

as furnished by C. SCHMIDT, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 45 1 p. m. 63
9 a. m. 54 7 p. m. 53
12 m. 67 Weather—Fair.

Nobody need suffer from languor and melancholy if they take Simmons Liver Regulator.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

PART 13.